

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 6, line 21 with the following new paragraph:

Fig. 11 is a sectional view of the tibia preparation guide block taken along line 11-11 of Fig. 10 ~~12~~:

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 12, line 6 with the following new paragraph:

As shown, for example, in Figs. 1-5, two pin holes 22, 24 are formed through the tibia 12 in preparation for resecting the tibia 12. The pin holes 22, 24 are formed in an arthroscopic manner or minimally invasive manner utilizing a drill or other boring tool inserted through the incisions 16, 18. It is within the scope of the disclosure to utilize other instruments, including, but not limited to, pins 26, 28 to form holes 22, 24. Any two corresponding locations in the pin holes 22, 24 define a plane through which the tibia 12 ~~16~~ is to be resected. Illustratively, since pins 26, 28 are to be inserted in the pin holes 22, 24 to act as a guide against which a wire saw 30 is drawn through the tibia 12, the bottoms of pin holes 22, 24 define a resection plane. As shown, for example in Figs. 2-4, the metal pins 26, 28 are inserted through incisions 16, 18 and the two holes 22, 24 to provide a metallic resection plane of reference 32 in the tibia 12. Those skilled in the art will recognize that curved holes and pins can be utilized to form a resection surface of reference and a metallic surface of reference within the scope of the disclosure.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 12, line 6 with the following new paragraph:

The wire cutting saw 30 is inserted arthroscopically through the incisions 16, 18 to extend to the anterior side of the knee and tensioned against the two pins 26, 28 ~~22, 24~~. The ends 34, 36 of the wire saw 30 extend through the arthroscopic incisions 16, 18 used to form the pin holes 22, 24 and insert the pins 26, 28. The wire saw 30 is then reciprocated while pulling upwardly on the wire saw 30 so that resection of the tibia 12 is guided along the distal side 38 and lateral side 40 of the lateral pin 28 and along the distal side 42 of the medial pin 26. Thus the tibia 12 is cut along a surface of reference, illustratively a plane 32, defined by the distal surface 38 of the lateral pin 28 and distal surface 42 of the medial pin 26 from the lateral side 40 of the lateral pin 28 through the medial side of the tibia 12. The tibia 12 is also resected in a plane 44 transverse to the plane 32 of the pins 26, 28 along the lateral side 40 of the lateral pin 28 through the proximal end of the tibia 12. Thus a chip 46 of the medial proximal end of the tibia 12 is removed having a planar bottom surface 48 and a planar lateral surface 50. As shown for example, in Fig. 5, the lateral pin 28 and the medial pin 26 remain disposed in the chip 46 after the tibia 12 is resected.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 17, line 3 with the following new paragraph:

As shown for example, in Figs. 10-13, a tibia alignment guide block 100 is provided to facilitate correct placement of the medial pin 26 and lateral pin 28 in the tibia 12 and to provide guide slots 102, 104 through which the wire saw 30 is to be oscillated

during resection of the tibia 12. The tibia alignment guide block 100 has a width 106, a depth 108 and a height 110. While only a single tibia alignment guide block is shown, a plurality of different sized tibia alignment guide blocks are provided to facilitate utilization of a tibia an alignment guide block for each of the plurality of different sized prosthesis which may be utilized. The surgeon selects the desired sized prosthesis based on the anatomy of the patient then utilizes the appropriately sized tibia alignment guide block 100 for the selected prosthesis.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 28, line 12 with the following new paragraph:

As shown, for example, in Fig. 25-28, an adapter tool 250 is provided to power a wire cutting saw 252 for making bone cuts between two pins, shown for illustration purposes as tibia guide pins 26, 28. The adapter tool 250 includes a drive shaft 254 coupled to an adapter body 256 formed concentrically about a longitudinal axis 258. The drive shaft 254 is adapted for coupling to a drill that can be used to drive the adapter body 256 into the bone. The adapter body 256 is formed to include a cylindrical side wall 260, a distal end wall 262 and a cylindrical pin-receiving cavity 264 formed concentrically about the longitudinal axis 258. The distal end wall 262 of adapter body 256 is configured to act as a cutting face formed to include teeth 266 to enable the adapter 250 to cut through the bone when driven by a drill. The cylindrical pin-receiving cavity 264 extends longitudinally into the adapter body 256 from the distal end wall 262 which is acting as a cutting face 262 and is sized to receive an alignment pin 26, 28 therein. Thus,

the adapter body 256 is configured to be guided by a pin 26, 28 inserted into the pin-receiving cavity 264 as it is drilling through the bone.

Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 31, line 7 with the following new paragraph:

As shown, in phantom lines, in Fig. 34, when the retractable finger 322 is in the retracted position, it lies along side finger 316 314. Some slack is present in the wire saw 302. That slack may be gathered within the finger 316 314 prior to extension of the retractable finger 322, as shown, in Fig. 34. Locking pins and holes may be provided in the hollow body 312 and sliding inner shaft 330 to lock the sliding inner shaft in a position that locks the retractable finger 322 in the extended position. It is within the scope of the disclosure for other appropriate mechanisms, such as those used in laparoscopy scissors to be utilized to extend and retract fingers of an arthroscopic saw oscillating tool.